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the Kronprinz Range, which forms the backbone of Bougainville, have never been reached by an explorer, and the largest-scale maps are likely to give only such information as this printed across the blank spaces of the islands: "Flat from this point to the coast and well wooded;" "many villages lie from 5 to 10 kilometers inland;" "coast region wooded," etc.

The illustrations, chiefly from the author's photographs and drawings, show the natives in their physical characteristics; groups of them are seen in their vocations or dances, and their industrial processes, such as weaving and pottery-making, and their musical instruments, fishing appliances, and other arts are illustrated. The index facilitates reference to every page, and the work is a storehouse of information which is not likely to be supplanted for many years.

**Paris and Environs. By Karl Baedeker.** liv and 458 pp., 13 maps, 38 plans, besides Index of Streets and Plans of Paris, 42 pp. Index. Karl Baedeker, Leipzig, 1904. (Price, M. 8.)

The fifteenth edition of this handbook. Like its predecessors, it will go far to make the traveller independent of guides and help him to plan for the economic expenditure of time and money. The accounts of the routes from London to Paris include maps of Boulogne, Amiens, Calais, Dieppe, Rouen, and Le Havre. The American tourists, who now land directly at Cherbourg, without visiting England, will be likely to consider a map of Cherbourg a valuable addition to the volume.

**Into the Yukon. By William Seymour Edwards.** xii and 312 pp., 98 Illustrations and two maps. No Index. The Robert Clarke Co., Cincinnati, 1904.

This is a sketchy, brightly-written book of travels, with no waste of words and crowded with crisp bits of description, and just the kind of information to enlighten the reader on the things he most desires to know concerning a place or region. It covers the author's routes from Cleveland to Dawson, on the Yukon, and through our Pacific States, between Puget Sound and Los Angeles, and back to St. Louis. The small half-tone pictures are a feature of distinctive excellence. One picture gives a glimpse of the first agricultural fair held at Dawson, of which the author says:

The display of vegetables and flowers especially astonished me. The biggest beets I have ever seen, the meaty substance all clear, solid, firm, and juicy. Potatoes, Early Rose, and other varieties, some new kinds raised from seed in three years—large, a pound or more in size. And such cabbage, cauliflower, and lettuce as you never saw before. Many kinds full-headed, and able to compete with any produced anywhere. All these raised in the open air, on the rich, black bottom and bench lands of the Yukon.

There was also a display of fine ripe strawberries, and the "show of oats, rye, barley, wheat, and timothy and native grasses, as well as of red and white clover, proved that this Yukon region is capable of raising varied and nutritious crops necessary for man's food, and for the support of horses and cattle." The author says that not a few men, instead of hunting for gold, have gone into raising vegetables, hay and grain, and get fabulous prices for their products.

**Agricultural and Pastoral Prospects of South Africa. By Owen Thomas.** vii and 335 pp., Map and Index. Archibald Constable & Co., Ltd., London, 1904. (Price, 6s.)

The author treats of South Africa from Cape Colony to Northern Rhodesia, north of the Zambezi, in its agricultural and grazing aspects. He deals first with the

country in its physical and geological features, its soils, and climatic conditions. Then he discusses the questions of land tenure and land values, the various systems of farming, the respective advantages and disadvantages of agriculture and stock-farming, and devotes a few chapters to the diseases of animals, insects, agricultural credit, colonization, native labour, and the Boer. The last third of the book is devoted to the study in detail of farming and grazing in each of the political divisions of South Africa. The book is filled with the greatest variety of information for all who are especially interested in the important practical questions it treats. The map, on a scale of 80 statute miles to an inch, is excellent for its purposes.

**The Truth about Morocco.** By **M. Afalo.** xxii and 283 pp. No Index. John Lane, New York and London, 1904. (Price, \$1.50.)

Mr. Afalo, for ten years, held an official position in Morocco under the late Sultan, and during the Regency, before the present Sultan ascended the throne. His unsurpassed opportunities for learning the facts about Morocco entitle his opinions on the social and political status of the country to much respect. The purpose of his book is to set forth the reasons for his opinion that the recent Anglo-French agreement, by which Morocco is practically placed under the full control of France, was a great blunder, and that it will be against the interests of the world at large, as well as of Morocco, to carry it out. Whether or not his readers agree with him they will be glad of the opportunity to read a book in which so many valuable facts relating to the political and commercial position of Morocco are so well summarized as in this volume.

**The Origin and Growth of the English Colonies and of their System of Government.** By **Hugh Edward Edgerton.** viii and 224 pp., 8 maps, Appendix, and Index. The Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1903.

This is a new edition of the "Introduction to a Historical Geography of the British Colonies," written by C. P. Lucas in 1887. The book, however, has not merely been edited and revised, but its scope has been enlarged. Speaking generally, the author affirms that a number of the European States became colonial powers, not with any conscious aim of acquiring possessions, but, as it were, by accident. They were seeking to open new trade routes, and thereby to develop commerce, and "found in the East that trade with uncivilized natives was too precarious to be profitable, unless it could depend upon bases possessed by the European Power, which should protect the trader; while in the West the new world, opened out by Columbus, proved a sufficient end in itself." The volume not only presents a study of the rise and progress of the British Colonial Empire, but precedes it with a lucid and detailed account of the manner in which the system of colonial government in general was developed in the course of three centuries.

**The Penetration of Arabia. A Record of the Development of Western Knowledge concerning the Arabian Peninsula.** By **David George Hogarth.** xiii and 359 pp., 30 Pictures, 22 Maps and Plans, and Index. Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York, 1904.

This volume is one of the excellent series giving "The Story of Exploration." It is not only a history of the exploration of Arabia, with critical judgment as to the value of each explorer's contribution, but also a summary of the whole work up to this time. Arabia is not yet entirely visible to Western eyes, but the main features of the interior, as well as the coast-lines, are now understood; and, in the author's